

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

No. G. 5740—G. M. 120-33-4, dated, Bangalore, 10th February 1934.

The following appeal issued by His Excellency the Viceroy for earthquake sufferers and the Home Member's Statement in the Assembly on the earthquake disaster is published for general information :—

By Order,

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

VICEROY'S APPEAL FOR EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS

Relief Fund opened : £ 1,000 from International Union

THE KING'S SYMPATHY.

Heavy Darbhanga casualties : Hospital collapses.

His Excellency the Viceroy has opened a fund for the relief of sufferers from the earthquake disaster, and has issued an appeal for subscriptions which is published below. It is announced that a donation of £1,000 has been sent by the International Relief Union.

In a cable to the Viceroy, His Majesty the King-Emperor expresses his sorrow at the disaster and asks that a message of his and the Queen's sympathy should be conveyed to those who have suffered.

An unofficial report states that the casualties at Darbhanga exceed 1,000. The hospital collapsed and it is feared that many of the 40 patients perished. Relief work in North Bihar is being hampered by broken communications, but military experts have been sent to help to clear the towns and repair roads and bridges.

RESCUE WORK HAMPERED.

(From our Special Representative.)

New Delhi, January 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy to-day launched an appeal for funds to relieve the victims of the great earthquake. The appalling disaster in Bihar has aroused sorrow throughout India. Families have been broken up and in numerous cases have lost the wage earner; thousands are homeless and procuring food with difficulty, and the damage to so much property and the dislocation of the economic life of a great agricultural and industrial area must cause widespread suffering to those who earn their living in it. For these reasons, it is to be hoped that the response to His Excellency's appeal will be not only generous but prompt.

Lord Willingdon's personal anxiety for the sufferers in Bihar is illustrated by the fact that ever since the earthquake occurred he has made constant inquiries after the progress of the operations to assist the victims and has had reports telegraphed to him daily from the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. His Excellency's appeal is in the following terms :—

"A very serious calamity has recently overtaken a large number of our fellow countrymen, especially in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, as a result of a severe earthquake which was experienced last Monday afternoon. While no accurate details are as yet forthcoming, it is no exaggeration to say that there has been appalling loss of life, countless homes have been destroyed and over a wide area property and possessions have been annihilated and have ceased to exist."

"At such a time, I feel confident that the sympathy of all classes of people in this country goes out to those who have been involved in this great disaster and efforts to alleviate their sufferings will meet with ready response. I have, therefore, decided to set up a fund which will be known as the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund, subscriptions should be sent direct to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Viceroy's House, New Delhi, and will be acknowledged individually."

(Sd.) WILLINGDON.

£1,000 DONATION.

A telegram has been received from the Secretary of State that the International Relief Union are cabling £1,000 to the Indian Red Cross for use in assisting the victims of the earthquake. This prompt and generous offer has been accepted with gratitude by the Government of India.

THE KING'S SYMPATHY.

The correspondence between His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Viceroy, and between the Viceroy and the Governors of Bihar, Bengal and the U. P. relating to the earthquake has been published. The Viceroy cabling to His Majesty on January 18, said: "I much regret to have to tell Your Majesty that as a result of a severe earthquake which took place in India on Monday afternoon there have been over 2,000 killed and thousands more have been rendered homeless owing to extensive damage done to property. Everything possible is being done in the way of relief for those who have suffered. Accurate information has been and still is difficult to obtain owing to telegraphic communication having been destroyed."

His Majesty the King-Emperor sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

"I have been much shocked to hear of the grave loss of life and property which has been caused in India by the recent disastrous earthquake. I shall be glad if you will ask the Governors of the provinces affected to convey to those who have suffered in this catastrophe a message of deep sympathy from the Queen and myself."

The Viceroy again cabled the King-Emperor yesterday as follows: "I am most grateful to Your Majesty for your message of profound concern and sympathy over the loss of life and destruction of property as the result of the recent serious earthquake. I am forwarding Your Majesty's gracious message to the Governors concerned and am sure it will be received with deep gratitude by those who have suffered."

The Viceroy sent the following telegram to the Governors of the United Provinces Bengal, Bihar and Orissa on January 18:—"I wish to express to you my very deep sympathy with those families in your Provinces who have been bereaved or rendered homeless as the result of the recent severe earthquake." The Governor of Bengal replied on January 18: "Many thanks for your telegram of sympathy. The full extent of the damage is not yet known, but I am thankful to say this Province appears to have escaped comparatively lightly. Destruction has been greatest in the Darjeeling district but even there the loss of life hitherto reported is fortunately small."

The Governor of the U. P. replied:—

"I will see that Your Excellency's kind message is duly communicated to the sufferers from the earthquake. There has fortunately been little loss of life in the U.P."

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa wired as follows: "I much appreciate your telegram. Your Excellency's sympathy will be conveyed to the sufferers."

The Viceroy has received a message of sympathy from the Japanese Government.

(Extract from "The Statesman," published at Delhi, dated 20th January 1934.)

"Hindustan Times," dated the 25th January 1934.

Sir Harry Haig's statement in the Assembly on the recent earthquake disaster in reply to Mr. G. P. Singh's question on the 24th January 1934.

I am glad to have the opportunity of placing before the House information at present in our possession regarding this terrible calamity. I am afraid it is not possible for

me to give as definite a reply to all the points raised in this question, as I should wish. It will be recognised that the breakdown of communications, telegraph, railway and road, makes it impossible to give any accurate estimate of the damage in the outlying centres while even in the towns principally affected Monghyr, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, the total death-roll cannot be accurately given until the debris of the fallen houses have been removed. I understand that outside these three large towns the total deaths are estimated to be approximately 700 and the Governor in his recent speech said he hoped that the number of deaths in the whole of the Province might be found not to have exceeded 4,000. As regards the number of injured I regret that no figures are available but the Government of Bihar and their local officers have taken all possible steps to make medical aid available to those injured in this catastrophe. Still less is it possible to give at this stage even an approximate estimate of the total damage.

In ruins.

In the three principal towns in the affected areas of North Bihar which corresponds to the major part of districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga as well as in the town of Monghyr and its suburb Jamalpur, it is estimated that not less than half the brick houses have been reduced to ruins or are standing in such a dangerous state as to require demolition. It is fortunate that in villages, destruction of houses and property was less. Ordinary raiyats' houses built of mud and wattle with thatch or lightly tiled roofs did not suffer so severely, the damage being caused mainly to brick-built houses of the more well-to-do. Great damage has been done to communications both by road and railway. In many places roads have been badly broken and in some places obliterated, while bridges have been destroyed or rendered unsafe.

Heavy damages.

The general position as far as can be, at present, estimated to property may be described as follows:—

(1) Destruction to Government buildings, such as, courts, offices and residences, etc. No estimate can be framed of the total cost of replacement or repairs to these buildings but the Governor has stated that in one town alone Government buildings of the value of Rs. 30 lakhs are said to be in ruins. Very severe damage has been done to railways and in particular to the E.I.R. settlement and workshops at Jamalpur as well as to the Bengal and North-Western Railway which serves the affected area in North Bihar. The expenditure necessary to repair the damages at Jamalpur is estimated at not less than 50 lakhs.

(2) Local bodies (district boards and municipalities) have also suffered heavy loss owing to the destruction of dispensaries, hospitals and schools as well as owing to the damage done to roads and bridges.

(3) Of the total damage caused to private property in towns, it is impossible to give estimate but as I have stated before, total destruction of houses in Monghyr and three chief towns of North Bihar is very heavy.

(4) It is also not possible to give even an approximate estimate of the damage to agricultural lands. In some places gray mud and sand have erupted and to what extent this will affect future fertility of land cannot at present be estimated. Nor is it possible to give an estimate of the damage to standing crops. It appears that greater damage has been done to the low-lying lands and damage to rabi crops growing on these lands is more serious in view of the fact that in much of the affected area, paddy crop has been destroyed by floods.

Sugar mills.

The most serious blow to the cultivators at the moment probably arises from the destruction of sugar factories. As the Governor pointed out the three districts affected contain about 200,000 acres under sugar-cane producing $2\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of cane at least and half of the mills which deal with cane had been put out of action. This creates a serious problem for cultivators who are thus deprived to a large extent of the market for what is the most profitable crop in this area.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Tributes to Government officers.

Such being the extent of disaster as at present estimated, I now turn to relief measures and I take this opportunity of paying tributes which I trust the House will fully endorse, to the Government of Bihar and Orissa and to their officers for the steps which they have taken

to meet this unprecedented calamity. (Applause.) I understand that in towns such as Darbhanga and Motihari which for several days were isolated from communication with the outside world, local officers, without any outside help, at once organized relief for the afflicted population and took steps to control the supply of necessities of life to the population. The most immediate needs of the stricken towns were the supply of medical relief, supply of shelter and protection against cold, organization of supplies of food and other commodities and provision for adequate water supply and removal of ruined houses. In the whole area it was urgently necessary to restore communications both by rail and road to enable the outlying centres to obtain supplies. It was also necessary to take prompt steps to prevent any outbreak of looting in the affected towns. To meet the latter possibility, police were promptly drafted to the area and it is satisfactory to note that there have been no signs of disorder or looting.

Medical relief.

As regards medical relief, I can only quote instances of what has been done; nine doctors were at once sent to Monghyr when the first call for assistance came and doctors and medical students have been sent to Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Motihari. Other doctors are available and will be sent to mofussil areas as soon as communications enable them to get there. The Red Cross and other charitable organizations have also assisted in this work. In Muzaffarpur for example, 12 relief centres and four sanitation centres have been opened and areas have been prepared for refugee camps. The problem of communication for the houseless population has been facilitated by supply of tents by the Army and I must mention in this connection the very prompt and generous help given by Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., to the town of Monghyr by despatching a special train with iron sheets and foodstuffs together with officers and mechanics to erect shelter. I understand that arrangements in Monghyr for relief of the temporary needs of stricken population are in such a good order now that special officers deputed to assist from Patna have returned.

Military help.

I have referred to the assistances given by the Army by supply of tents. I may add that the Commander-in-Chief as soon as the extent of the disaster was known at once offered to give any assistance that was possible, an offer that was immediately and gratefully accepted by the Government of Bihar. Sappers and Miners have been deputed to Monghyr, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and have rendered the greatest help in removing the debris of ruined houses and in dealing with dangerous buildings. A detachment of the East Yorkshire Regiment stationed at Muzaffarpur also rendered valuable help. Funds have been given to district officers for immediate relief of the distress and these will be supplemented by funds which will be collected as a result of the Viceroy's appeal. The one great need of the houseless population is blankets, but I understand this need is being met and though, no doubt, many more will be required 10,000 blankets have already been sent out from Patna to the affected towns.

As regards communications the B. & N. W. Railway are making the most strenuous and efficient efforts to restore the damage and I understand railway communication is now open with Muzaffarpur. As regards road communication, the local Government have made funds available to District Boards and this important work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible. The important question of water supply is also being dealt with by sinking tub wells and disinfecting tanks. I trust this survey of the situation will make clear the extent of the disaster and energetic and comprehensive steps which have been taken by the Government of Bihar and their officers assisted by voluntary helpers and the Army to meet more immediate needs of the stricken population. Very much remains to be done and I have no doubt that the Viceroy's appeal for funds will meet with prompt and generous response from all classes and all parts of India.

Government of India's help.

The survey which I have given is, as I stated, only approximate and the question of the extent to which it may be necessary for the Government of India to render financial assistance to the Government of Bihar and Orissa is one which cannot be decided till the full extent of the damage is more accurately known. Still less is it possible till definite estimate has been framed of the damage to agricultural lands to say what action will be required in the matter of remission of Government demands in the affected area. This is primarily a question for the local Government and I have no doubt that it will receive their most careful consideration (Applause.)

Working of the Co-operative Department, for the year ending 30th June 1933.

READ—

Letter No. 3790—C. S., dated 15th December 1933, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in Mysore, forwarding his report on the working of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, for the year ending 30th June 1933.

**ORDER No. D. 3753-64—C. S. 69-33-5, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1934.**

Recorded.

2. *Personnel.*—The late Mr. K. H. Ramayya, B.A., Bar.-at-law, was in charge of the Department during the major portion of the year. He was on privilege leave for a few days in January 1933 and on combined leave from 31st March 1933. His death shortly after his return from combined leave has been a great loss to the co-operative movement. During Mr. Ramayya's absence on combined leave, Mr. Ganapathi Iyer, Deputy Registrar, was in charge of the Registrar's Office till 30th April 1933, and after that date Mr. Gulam Mohadin Mehkri, B.A., LL.B., Deputy Commissioner, officiated as Registrar.

3. *Honorary Organizers.*—The suspension of the scheme of Honorary Organizers of Co-operative Societies ordered in the previous year was continued during the year also. There were, however, 15 Honorary Supervisors working during the year.

4. *General Progress of Co-operative Societies.*—(a) *Societies and Membership.*—The number of societies was 2,180 as against 2,181 in the previous year. The number of Central Societies was 14 as in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of Agricultural Societies from 1,744 to 1,723, while the non-Agricultural Societies showed an increase of three and the total membership of all classes of societies increased from 1,42,715 to 1,44,481 though that of Central and Agricultural Societies showed a decline of 154 and 643, respectively.

(b) *Capital.*—The working capital of all societies increased from Rs. 2,03,77,661 to Rs. 2,23,09,565 or an average of Rs. 154.41 per member against Rs. 142.78 in the previous year. The paid-up share capital also rose from Rs. 49.75 to Rs. 50.40 lakhs during the year. The owned capital (share capital *plus* reserve funds)—of all societies amounted to Rs. 76.80 lakhs as against Rs. 74.15 lakhs or 34.43 per cent of the total working capital against 36.39 per cent in the previous year.

(c) *Reserve Fund.*—The total reserve funds of the societies increased from Rs. 24.40 lakhs to Rs. 26.40 lakhs and constitute 52.4 per cent of the total paid-up share capital and 11.84 per cent of the total working capital. Out of the total reserve, 62.6 per cent has been invested by societies on their office buildings and in banks or securities and 37.4 per cent is utilised as working capital. Excepting in the Bangalore District, where the percentage of Reserve Fund utilised as working capital is about 14, the other districts show very much higher percentage ranging between 37.9 and 67.5.

(d) *Deposits.*—The amount of deposits received by all classes of societies during the year from individuals was Rs. 123 lakhs against Rs. 121 lakhs in the previous year, and the amount withdrawn was Rs. 110.3 lakhs against Rs. 110.5 lakhs in the previous year. At the end of the year, individual members' deposits held by all societies amounted to Rs. 101 lakhs against Rs. 88 lakhs at the beginning of the year. The total deposits made by both individual members and societies which were members on 30th June 1933, was Rs. 110.71 lakhs against Rs. 95.74 lakhs at the close of the previous year. Deposits constituted 49.63 per cent of the total working capital of the societies against 46.99 per cent in the year previous.

(e) *Loans.*—The total amount of loans issued to individual members during the year was Rs. 104.52 lakhs against Rs. 102.65 lakhs in the previous year. Out

of the total amount issued during the year, Rs. 41.24 lakhs or 39.5 per cent was given for productive purposes, Rs. 18.26 lakhs or 17.5 per cent for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 25.13 lakhs or 24 per cent for maintenance and other charges, Rs. 8.01 lakhs or 7.7 per cent for house building purposes and Rs. 11.86 lakhs or 11.3 per cent for non-productive miscellaneous purposes.

(f) *Rate of Interest.*—There was some reduction in the rates of interest on borrowing and lending by societies during the year. In some cases, the lending rates are still high and capable of further reduction.

(g) *Turn-over.*—The total turn-over of all societies amounted to Rs. 728 lakhs as against Rs. 673 lakhs during 1931-32. The increasing transactions under deposits and withdrawals from Banks have contributed to the increase.

(h) *Profits.*—The net profits of the year amounted to Rs. 4.64 lakhs against Rs. 4.92 lakhs during the previous year. There was a falling off in profits in the Agricultural and non-Agricultural Societies, while the Central Societies showed a slight increase compared with the previous year.

(i) *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The demand for the year 1932-33, was Rs. 143.83 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 97.70 lakhs was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 46.13 lakhs overdue at the close of the year against Rs. 47.43 lakhs on 30th June 1932. The total outstandings at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 132.97 lakhs against Rs. 138.58 lakhs on 30th June, 1932.

5. *Central Institutions.*—There was no change in the number of Central Institutions which remained at 14. The membership however declined by 154. The working capital of these societies was Rs. 69.43 lakhs as against Rs. 63.21 lakhs and the profits amounted to Rs. 66 lakh as against Rs. 58 lakh in the year previous.

(a) *Apex Bank.*—The membership of individuals and of societies in this institution rose during the year from 280 to 285 and from 954 to 964, respectively. The paid-up share capital rose from Rs. 2.16 lakhs to Rs. 2.29 lakhs and the deposits from Rs. 25.12 lakhs to Rs. 37.55 lakhs. The working capital also increased from Rs. 39.84 lakhs to Rs. 42.42 lakhs. The issues and recoveries of loans were Rs. 1.75 lakhs and Rs. 2.08 lakhs against Rs. 1.75 lakhs and Rs. 1.90 lakhs respectively, in the previous year. The net profits increased from Rs. 20 lakh to Rs. 21 lakh. The reserve fund increased from Rs. 1.18 lakhs to Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

(b) *The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank.*—The membership of societies fell from 58 to 57 but that of individuals rose from 850 to 873 during the year. The paid-up share capital decreased from Rs. 2.84 lakhs to Rs. 2.79 lakhs, while the deposits increased from Rs. 13.98 lakhs to Rs. 16.83 lakhs. Loans issued during the year increased from Rs. 2.44 lakhs to Rs. 2.50 lakhs and recoveries amounted to Rs. 3.31 lakhs against Rs. 2.06 lakhs in the previous year. The profits increased from Rs. 37 lakh to Rs. 45 lakh. The reserve fund increased from Rs. 1.83 lakhs to Rs. 1.94 lakhs.

(c) *The District Central Banks.*—The Registrar reports that these Banks and the Federal Banking Unions have been utter failures and have to be wound up as early as possible. A report on the action taken may be submitted for the information of Government.

6. (i) *Agricultural Societies.*—The number of Agricultural Societies fell from 1,744 to 1,723 consequent on the winding up of certain societies. The membership fell slightly from 71,190 to 71,134. The working capital of these societies, however increased by Rs. 1,25,228. Out of the 1,723 Agricultural Societies, 1,605 were Credit Societies. The Supply Societies and Credit Societies did fairly good work during the year in spite of the prevailing agricultural depression. The Grain Banks are reported to be not functioning properly and will have to be wound up as early as possible.

(ii) *Non-Agricultural Societies.*—There were 443 non-Agricultural Societies at the close of the year with a membership of 70,320 and a total working capital of Rs. 99.32 lakhs. They had a paid up share capital of Rs. 31.21 lakhs and held deposits to the extent of Rs. 49.07 lakhs and their reserve fund amounted to Rs. 12.90 lakhs. This class of societies continue to show steady progress.

Stores Societies.—There were 89 Stores Societies with a membership of 15,734 and a total working capital of Rs. 16.69 lakhs. They purchased provisions and

clothing of the value of Rs. 12.14 lakhs and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 12.18 lakhs.

7. *Industrial Co-operation.*—The number of Sericultural Societies remained at 20 throughout the year, with a membership of 396 and a total working capital of Rs. 7,244. They prepared and supplied 332,676 disease-free layings to their members. The working of these societies is reported to be not satisfactory. The Registrar is requested to furnish a report in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce on the measures proposed to be taken to ensure their proper working. The Artizans' Societies, the Gudigars' Societies and the Cart-makers' Society have been working steadily. The Bangalore City Gota Manufacturing Society also maintained its usefulness during the year. There were 69 Weavers' Societies of which 16 were Adikarnataka Societies, with a membership of 3,017, a paid-up share capital of Rs. .67 lakh and a reserve fund of Rs. .51 lakh.

8. *House Building Co-operative Societies.*—There were 33 societies for granting loans for the construction and improvement of houses. These societies had a total membership of 2,755, and a working capital of Rs. 6 lakhs and issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 1.09 lakhs during the year.

9. *Depressed Classes Societies.*—There were 250 Depressed Classes Societies at the end of the year, having a membership of 6,060 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. .42 lakh. A sum of half-a-lakh of rupees has been advanced by Government to these societies towards their working capital. The Registrar observes that the working of the Depressed Classes Societies as separate institutions has not been successful and that it is desirable to amalgamate them with the local Credit Societies. The question may be investigated and action taken in the matter reported for the information of Government.

10. *Co-operation in Malnad.*—There were 380 societies in the Malnad at the end of the year, with a membership of 22,721 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 4,65,611. The deposits and reserve fund held by them amounted to Rs. 3.25 lakhs and Rs. 3.87 lakhs, respectively.

11. *Other Special Societies.*—The Students' and Women's Societies are reported to have made some progress during the year.

12. (i) *Land Mortgage Bank.*—The operations of the Bank were further expanded during the year, and they now extend over the Taluks of Tumkur, Sagar, Koppa, Manjarabad, Kunigal, Shimoga, Chiknagalur, Hassan, Mandya, Maddur, Goribidnur and Tirthahalli, the Sub-Taluks of Narasimharajapura and Alur and to Sakrepatna and nine villages around the Ayyankere in the Kadur Taluk. The Bank had a total membership of 368 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 45,660. The loans sanctioned by the Bank up to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 2.87 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 2.02 lakhs had been actually disbursed.

(ii) *Land Mortgage Societies.*—The number of Land Mortgage Societies affiliated to the Bank remained at 15 as in the previous year, with a total membership of 1,170 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 35,865. Out of the 457 loan applications dealt with during the year, 96 were rejected and 173 sent up to the Land Mortgage Bank for sanction. In 109 cases, loans aggregating Rs. 1.33 lakhs were sanctioned to the societies by the Bank during the year.

13. *Litigation.*—The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 4,201, of which 2,895 suits were disposed of, leaving 1,306 pending at the close of the year. The pendency is still heavy and should be reduced by withdrawing, if necessary, the long pending suits with the Arbitrators and having them disposed of by the Departmental Officers. During the year, 782 suits were entertained without the necessary Court Fee Stamps which will be recovered later in the course of execution proceedings. There were 6,881 decrees for execution during the year, of which 2,015 were executed, leaving a balance of 4,866 decrees pending execution at the close of the year. In the Districts of Mysore and Chitaldrug, the pendency of execution of decrees has been reduced during the year, but in all the other districts, the pendency has increased. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to pay more attention to the disposal of these pending executions.

14. *Audit.*—During the year, the accounts of 104 societies were audited by Certified Auditors and the accounts of 1,603 societies by the Inspectors of the Department.

15. *Finance*.—The total expenditure on the Department amounted to Rs. 1,32,373 against Rs. 1,39,760 in the previous year. The societies themselves spent Rs. 1,95,766 for their management against Rs. 1,73,030 in the year previous.

16. *Amendment of the Regulation*.—The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation was amended during the year by Regulation No. VI of 1933.

17. *Civic and Social Activities of Co-operative Societies*.—Free Reading Rooms were maintained by 182 societies during the year. Several societies have made donations for charitable and other public purposes. The Madhugiri Co-operative Society contributed Rs. 1,000 for providing drinking water facilities in the town. The Sollebylc Co-operative Society distributed quinine worth Rs. 50.

18. *General*.—The nineteenth Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held in Mysore during October 1932 under the Presidentship of Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., then Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, and *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan of Mysore opened the Conference and presented the shields to the winning societies. His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore was graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone of the building for the Co-operative Home in Mysore in March 1933.

The working of the Department was satisfactory, on the whole, but there is need for more thorough and systematic inspections of societies by the superior staff of the Department. The thanks of Government are due to all non-official workers who have in various ways contributed to the progress of the co-operative movement and thereby assisted the cause of economic uplift of the community.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Change of Designation.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 1492, dated the 30th January 1934, from the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore, proposing, for orders of Government, that the designation of the "Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore" may be changed to "Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives in Mysore" in view of the combined duties devolved on him under the Mysore Mines, Explosives and Petroleum Regulations, and the Rules framed thereunder.

ORDER No. D. 3911-74—GEOL. 37-33-4, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 10TH FEBRUARY 1934.

The proposal to change the designation of the "Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore" to "Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives in Mysore" is sanctioned.

A notification will issue separately.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

Water rate for non-domestic concerns.

READ—

(1) Letter No. 1255—Fl. 11—3, dated 3rd August 1931, from the Agent, Mysore Railways, pointing out that the water supplied in Bangalore and Mysore Cities are not uniform.

(2) Un-Official Note No. 1080-2, dated 7th April 1933, from the Director of Health, recommending that a uniform rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons of water be charged for all non-domestic concerns whether private or Government, both in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.